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Catalog

Planting Guide FOR GOOD LUCK =PLANT=

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Western Seed Company

116-118 EAST SEVENTH STREET

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FOREWORD

America's responsibility for the World's Food Supply does not cease with the ending of the conflict. The demand for some time to come will be on us. We must do our part—the World is hungry. Grow your own food whenever possible. *MAKE IT A VICTORY GARDEN.* *Our seed is fresh.*

We have endeavored to list only such Seed as are adapted for growth and culture in California and especially in the southern portion. There are always some varieties that do better than others and these are the ones we are listing. In doing this we are enabled to buy Seed which we know will give satisfaction, and we therefore do not have to carry large stocks of Seed to become old on our shelves.

We can however furnish you other varieties and will be pleased to quote you prices. Correspondence solicited.

Prices subject to change without notice. We cannot hold ourselves liable for delivery of seed at prices quoted. They are given as a guide to buyers. When wanting seed in large amounts please write for prices.

Western Seed Company
116-118 EAST SEVENTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

Please follow these instructions carefully. If any mistakes occur or your order is delayed, let us hear from you promptly.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Send Post Office or Express Money Order, Postal Note, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Small amounts may be in postage stamps.

C. O. D.—We will send goods C. O. D. by Express where it is late in the season and you find it necessary to order by wire, but urge you to order early and avoid this expense of wiring and return charges.

HOW TO ORDER.—Always write your name, postoffice, state and express office plainly, and if possible use the order sheet. Always carry out the price of each item.

Make all orders or checks payable to Western Seed Company.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by Mail or Express, but request all to have their addresses plainly written. If the seeds are not received in a reasonable time send an exact copy of the order and state kind of remittance and same will be given immediate attention.

HOW TO SHIP.—Always state how to ship heavy seeds, if to go by Freight or Express.

GUARANTEE.—It is impractical to guarantee seeds, as under improper care the best of seeds will fail. Some may be sown too shallow or too deep, in too dry ground or too wet. Some hardy seeds will stand cool weather and grow when soil is too cold for others and will cause them to decay. Insects above or below the surface may attack and destroy them. For these reasons we give no warranty, express or implied, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop.

**WESTERN SEED COMPANY
116 and 118 East Seventh St.
Los Angeles, California**

A FEW WORDS ABOUT IRRIGATION

In seed beds where small seeds are sown thickly, it is necessary to sprinkle the beds, never flood them. During the winter months, sprinkle only in the morning when the water is warmer than the dew. This allows all the heat that accumulates in the soil during the day to be retained far into the night. During the hot summer months, it will be necessary to sprinkle in the evening to revive the plants after a hot day.

When making a garden, whether for drilling or planting seed, or setting plants, always wet the ground thoroughly. GIVE IT A GOOD SOAKING TO A DEPTH OF TWO OR THREE FEET OR MORE. As soon as it is tillable—that is as soon as it can be spaded and pulverized, or when the soil will not stick to the spade,—dig it ten to twelve inches deep, put stable manure into every other furrow and turn it under. This is needed for humus and fertilizer, either in sandy or loamy soil, and more especially in adobe soil. Pulverize the soil thoroughly and rake it evenly. While it is still moist, plant seed from one-fourth inch to one inch deep, in heavy soil, and a little more deeply in sandy soil. Planted this way, almost any variety of seed will germinate and show above the ground in from four to ten days, without irrigation. Never sprinkle a new garden before the plant is above ground, nor after, if you can irrigate between the rows. It is far better to irrigate than to sprinkle, and much less labor. Always mulch the soil after each irrigation, as soon as it mulches readily, but no sooner. To allow the soil to bake after irrigation is far worse than no irrigation at all.

To sprinkle the garden slightly each day during the summer months is of little value unless the ground is also thoroughly irrigated once each week or two. Slight sprinkling refreshes the foliage, but may not penetrate the soil more than one inch deep. Thus as the under soil dries, the roots get no moisture. The plants suffer, and you do not suspect the cause because you sprinkle each day. This is a common fault and the cause of many failures.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

At all times, and in all conditions of soil, dig eight to twelve inches deep, and thoroughly pulverize the soil and rake it evenly. Adobe soil needs horse manure or straw of any description worked into it by digging a furrow. Fill the furrow with straw, or manure, cover this, and at the same time, dig another furrow for more straw or manure until the whole garden is worked over. No other fertilizer is necessary in this soil.

Sandy loam needs green manuring and fertilizing, which are supplied by turning under weeds and well rotted stable manure. Some commercial fertilizer

should be raked over the surface. Loam and decomposed granite soils need little special care except to fertilize and mulch when needed.

A WORD ABOUT SOWING SEEDS

Many seeds are small and the germination weak, therefore, sow them very shallow, often not more than one-eighth inch deep. This is because the germ or sprout must have air and light. If this is denied by too deep sowing, it dies before it reaches the surface.

In order to assist small or weak seeds to grow, it is advisable to plant plentifully, because the many seeds will give strength to raise the soil where one could not do so.

This advice applies particularly to beet and melon seeds, but is applicable to all small seeds. It is easy to thin out the surplus plants. A good general rule is to plant seeds to a depth equal to from three to five times their diameter.

ARTICHOKE

Culture. This is a perennial, so when planting one should put it where it need not be moved from year to year. Sow seed from January to June and transplant to permanent place when about eight inches high. From the first plantings fruit should be produced in the fall, and the later plantings will fruit the next spring. Plant the seed one inch deep in well worked, damp loam soil.

Artichokes do not come absolutely true from seed, some of the seedlings showing the original thorny type; however, when transplanting select only the plants showing the smoother leaves, discarding the others.

Large Green Globe. The favorite garden variety. Pkg. 10c; oz. \$1.20.

Roots of Large Green Globe Artichoke. Doz. \$1.50.

To save time and labor customers will find it to their advantage to plant roots instead of seeds.

Jerusalem Artichoke Roots. An excellent hog food, said to prevent cholera; produces enormous crops. Cultivate same as potatoes. Price on application.

ASPARAGUS

Culture. Being a perennial asparagus should be planted where it will not be disturbed. If it is planted only for private use, the row or rows should be established at one side of the garden patch, where it will not be in the way when cultivating the other parts of the garden. Asparagus requires a deep, rich, cool soil, heavily manured and thoroughly tilled. Plant seed in beds or rows, cover about 1 inch. Keep watered and weeded first year, and if too thick in bed thin out to two or three inches apart, and you get better roots. After one year's growth they can be transplanted to rows three to four feet apart and one foot apart in the row. Although two year old plants are preferable for transplanting they will then produce the following Spring. Cultivation should be done early in the Spring before the shoots start and in the Fall after "cutting" is over. Cut the foliage off as soon as it begins to turn yellow and burn it so as to prevent rust getting started and also to get rid of the seed which if allowed to get onto the ground will be coming up all over the patch and be a nuisance. Cover with

heavy dressing of manure during winter. It takes about 7,000 plants to set an acre or about two pounds of seeds. An ounce will produce 300 good plants.

Argentuil—A most excellent variety for canning or shipping. Fine flavor. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Columbian Mammoth White. Shoots pure white and require no artificial blanching. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00.

Palmetto. Shoots are very large and light green, also tender and very desirable. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

ASCARAGUS ROOTS

A saving of one to two years is effected by planting roots. Those offered are strong two-year-old roots and the proper size for setting.

Any of the above varieties, 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The plants are very hardy and grow from two to three feet high, bearing a large mass of leaves at the top. The sides of the main stem are covered with three or four dozen small cabbage heads, which are broken off and cooked the same as cabbage. Sow very early. Culture same as cabbage.

Paris Market. A half-dwarf sort, bearing handsome crops of round, hard sprouts of the finest quality. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$5.00.

BEANS

Culture. While beans are a tender plant and in most parts of the country they are essentially a summer crop, we find in Southern California that by using the Early and Hardy varieties, beans may be on the table from the last of May till well into December. Plant about two inches deep in well prepared soil. Each bean should be about 2 inches apart in rows, 24 to 36 inches apart or in hills one foot apart, 3 or 4 seeds to a hill. Be very cautious and not cultivate deep after they begin to shoot up, especially after in bloom, but keep surface well worked and clean of weeds. Spray with sulphur just about the time they come into bloom—best a little before the bloom commences, and repeat shortly after in full bloom.

This treatment will check mildew and keep it away. Plant 50 lbs. Bush Limas, 35 lbs. Pole Limas, and 50 lbs. Snap Beans to the acre.

Beans will be sent by express or freight, charges collect, provided postage is not enclosed.

Write for quantity price as prices fluctuate.

Beans are put up in 7½c and 10c packets.

Monstrous Bush Lima. An extra large bean making very large plant. Plant 4 beans to a hill 6 feet apart. Pkt. 15c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

BUTTER OR WAX SORTS—Dwarf Varieties

Davis. White Kidney Wax. Pods remarkably long, straight and of a handsome, waxy white color; enormously productive. Seed white. Per lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Ventura Wonder Wax. Nearly all agree that this is a wonder indeed. Long flat pod, very prolific; bears early, and continues nearly all summer; planted in September, if not too cold, bears until January, being rust proof. A market gardener's favorite. Plant from February to October. Per lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax. (Grennell's.) Rather hardier than Golden Wax, and the pods are broader and flatter; seed white, somewhat spotted with purplish red. Per lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Prolific Dwarf Black Wax. An improved strain of Black Wax of more vigorous habit and far more productive. Pods waxy yellow. Per lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

GREEN PODDED DWARF BEANS

Bush, Lima, Burpee's. Beans as large as Pole Limas; perfectly dwarf. Per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

Bush Lima, Fordhook. This delicious bean is far ahead of any other Lima for the home garden or the market. The seeds are round, thick, average four to the pod. The flavor is mild and delicious. Per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Broad Windsor. English variety; largest and best of its class. Per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Extra early, very prolific and entirely stringless; crisp and tender, and of fine quality. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Canadian Wonder. A hardy and thrifty variety bearing long green pods of fair quality. Per lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Six Weeks. Pods flat and green; a leading market sort. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Early Refugee. Similar to Refugee or Thousand-to-One. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.70.

POLE, OR RUNNING VARIETIES

Burger's Pole or White Kentucky Wonder. A pole variety of great merit. Bears long, brittle, stringless pods of excellent flavor. It rivals all other pole beans. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. A vigorous grower, wonderfully productive. The pods, which hang in great clusters, are very long, tender and of the finest flavor. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. A novelty of recent introduction, possessing all the qualities of its green-pod namesake. Per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

Lima, King of the Garden. Heavy cropper; bean and pod very large. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Lazy Wife's. Beans white; pods green and entirely stringless; produces enormously. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

BEET—Table Varieties

Beets are divided into three classes—**Table, Mangels or Stock-Feeding, and Sugar.**

For table use the seed can be sown in California any time after January 1st, and a light sandy loam is preferable for good shaped roots of good color. The soil must be rich and moist to get a quick growth, which is essential to crisp, tender flesh. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and thin by using the small beets for greens until they stand 3 to 4 inches in the row.

Crosby's Egyptian. The best for early market; as early as the original strain of Egyptian, is thicker and less inclined to push up a woody neck as it advances in growth. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Detroit Dark Red. Round, skin dark red; flesh light red; very sweet. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Early Blood Turnip, Improved. One of the best known and most popular early sorts; smooth and dark red; excellent quality. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.85.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip. One of the earliest table beets; small tops, color very dark red; flat

and smooth. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.
Eclipse. An early good shaped beet with large top,
very tender and sweet. Pkt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.75.

STOCK BEETS

Special Price on Quantities

Golden Tankard. Bright yellow; large, sweet and very productive; fine for cattle or sheep. Per lb. 90c.

Long Red Mammoth. Attains enormous size, producing thirty to fifty tons to the acre; quality superior. Per lb. 85c.

Half Sugar Rose Beets. A distinct type of Sugar Beet, producing not only a good crop, but roots of giant size and richest feed quality. It has yielded 55 tons per acre, several tons per acre more than the heaviest producers of other sorts on the list. They have a small top, and are easily trimmed. The roots are heavy, but are so easily harvested that they may be up-rooted by a push of the foot. The flesh is white, solid, tender and very sweet and imparts a rich, pleasant flavor to dairy products, when fed to milch cows. Half Sugar Rose is a profitable Stock Beet to grow. Per lb. \$1.00.

SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard. This distinct vegetable is superior to the common beet for greens; if sown at the same time will be fit for use before it. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Improved Sugar. This variety is considered the best in cultivation. It is not so large but is rich in saccharine matter. Pkt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

BROCCOLI

Should be treated the same as cauliflower, which it resembles. In fact, it is practically a coarse cauliflower, more divided in the head, grows larger and taller, and is hardier and easier to grow.

White Cape. Heads compact, good size and creamy white; one of the most certain to head. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 65c.

CABBAGE

Culture. Sow the seed thinly in beds, either in drills or broadcast from August to April. Care should be taken if too thick to thin out so as to avoid spindling plants. After plants are seven or eight inches high, transplant to field where they are to grow. Keep continually moist, never allow to grow dry, or they will most likely "shoot" to seed when watered again. Set the plants of small heading varieties about 18 inches apart in rows two and a half feet apart and late large headed varieties 24 to 30 inches apart in rows three to four feet apart. It requires about 7,000 plants to set an acre or about six ounces of seed.

Autumn King. Said by the introducer to be the finest late Cabbage in cultivation. Its color is dark green; heads very large. Pkg. 76c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.30; 1 lb. \$10.00 postpaid.

Danish Ball Head. One of the very best winter sorts; heads round and very solid. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$15.00 postpaid.

Early Winnigstadt. Ninety-nine plants in every hundred warranted to head hard and fine. One of the best for either early or late use; heads cone-shaped. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$10.00 postpaid.

Large Late Flat Dutch. As a variety for the winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green,

round, solid, broad and flat on tip. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$9.00 postpaid.

Early Drumhead. Heads large, flat and solid, and a good keeper. Pkg. 7½c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$10.00 postpaid.

Mammoth Red Rock. The largest and most reliable heading red cabbage yet produced; round, solid heads of a deep red color. Pkg. 7½c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$10.00 postpaid.

Savoy Perfection Drumhead. This is the best of the Savoy's; heads large with crisp, wrinkled leaves. Pkg. 7½c; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$15.00 postpaid.

Copenhagen Market. Our European grower has given great praise to this variety. It is grown more extensively for the markets of Northern Europe than any other variety. It excels because of its extreme tenderness and delicious flavor, which is compared with cauliflower. We give it urgent recommendation to growers for the home market and for home gardens. Pkg. 7½c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$11.00.

Chinese Cabbage. This differs entirely in appearance from the cabbage, being rather like a Cos-Lettuce in aspect. Like it, it forms a long, rather full and compact head. The leaves are thick and fleshy, and is highly recommended as a winter vegetable for mild climates. It should be sown in late summer for fall and winter use; successive plantings can be made. A grand feed for poultry; also used extensively in salads. Boiled, minced and seasoned with butter it is as delicate a flavor as the best endive; sown in August, it is ready in three months. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture. Prepare the soil as for cabbage. Seed may be sown from June to the following March. Transplant when the plants are six to seven weeks old. When the stems have become hardened in the bed they will be likely to head prematurely. Set out the plants 18 inches apart, in rows of 3 feet apart. Cauliflower should be kept growing constantly, as it may be injured by a check in any period of its growth, and go to seed; hence, irrigate freely. One ounce of seed produces 2,000 plants; six ounces to plant one acre.

Early Snowball. This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine. Pkg. 20c; oz. \$5.00; ¼ lb. \$15.00.

Dry Weather. It produces large white solid heads—and is an early variety. It does well for growing in dry locations when other varieties fail. We recommend it for Southern California and Arizona. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$15.00.

Autumn Giant. A distinct and valuable late variety; heads large and fine, well protected by foliage. Pkg. 7½c; oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$5.50.

Late California Pearl. Attains a height of four to five feet. Plant seed July 1st to March 1st. In six to eight weeks transplant two feet apart in rows three feet apart. Pkg. 10c; oz. \$2.00 ¼ lb. \$5.50; 1 lb. \$20.00 postpaid.

CARROTS

Culture. Sow any time in deep, loose soil, preferably sandy loam about one-half inch deep, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to three inches apart. Water freely at all times. The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary

purposes and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose. One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. Four pounds to the acre.

Chantenay. The sweetest of all carrots, is of good shape, round and smooth, grows about 6 inches long; the flesh is reddish in color and practically coreless. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$1.75 postpaid.

Danvers Half Long. One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange color, eight to ten inches in length, thick, and ending in a somewhat abrupt point; first class. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

Oxheart, or Guerande. Length between the half-long varieties and the Scarlet Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter. Flesh bright orange, fine-grained and sweet. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

Large White Belgian. Roots very large and smooth; grown exclusively for stock feeding. Pkt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Early French Forcing. A small and extra early sort. Very sweet and tender. Pkt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00.

CELERY

Culture. Sow the seed from January to May in drills twelve inches apart, not too thick in the row to secure stocky plants. In July when the plants are strong, transplant to furrows four feet apart and six inches deep. Set the plants six inches apart in the furrow; as the plants grow, fill the soil around them for proper blanching.

Golden Self-Blanching French Stock. Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable; this sort is without doubt the finest early Celery cultivated. It is perfectly solid, and of a fine, nutty flavor, attains a good size, and when blanched is of a golden yellow. Pkg. 10c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00.

White Plume. A well-known and perhaps the most popular variety of Celery; very early, and for quality surpassed by none. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; 1 lb. \$3.50

CELERIAC (Turnip-Rooted Celery)

Large Smooth Prague. An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round, smooth roots with very few side roots. This is the largest variety and one of the very best. Kkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

CHIVES

Culture. Sow in rich loam soil, in drills; cover lightly pressing soil firm to seed.

The leaves of this plant can be shorn off whenever desired and are most excellent for giving a mild onion flavor to salads and soups. Also used as edging for garden beds, one sowing lasting about three years. A plant resembling a tuft of grass, but the leaves have the flavor of onions. The leaves are used in soups and salads, giving a mild onion flavor to same. Seed crop failed.

Chive Plants 15c per bunch.

CHERVIL

Curled. Used for flavoring soups and salads and has a strong flavor and perfume. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

CHICORY

Culture. Sow any time except hottest weather, though early spring is preferable, in rows eighteen inches apart and three or four inches apart in row. A deep-rooting plant requiring little care if soil is moist.

Large Rooted, or Coffee. The largest rooted and best variety. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS

Extra Curled. A small plant having a fine pungent flavor and used as a salad; may be cut two or three times. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

True Water-Cress. Grows along the banks of ponds and streams and is easily introduced; wholly unlike Extra Curled; leaves are quite large and thick; a fine salad. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

CORN—SWEET OR SUGAR

Corn will be sent by express or freight charges collect, provided postage not enclosed.

Culture. Plant as soon as danger of frost is past in moist rich soil 10 inches apart in rows three feet apart, except for late plantings, plant the corn two or three by four feet apart. Keep the ground well hoed or cultivated so that the moisture may be retained and the weeds kept out. For succession plant every two weeks till August 15th. In order to secure well filled cobs it is advisable to plant several rows side by side. The effect of this will be to ensure an ample supply of pollen reaching the silks and upon this will depend whether the cobs are well filled or not. Plant eight pounds per acre. We give our list in the order of the earliness of the corn.

Adams' Extra Early. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use. Per lb. 20c.

Golden Bantam. Extremely early yellow variety of delicious flavor. Per lb. 40c.

Minnesota. Deservedly popular either for market gardeners or private family. Per lb. 30c.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and best varieties; grains black when ripe. Per lb. 40c.

Oregon Evergreen. This has become a standard variety in Southern California and it certainly is worthy of the home garden. Pkg. 7½c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Country Gentleman. Entirely distinct; cob small, with deep pealy white kernels. Per lb. 40c.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard for quality and the best known variety; a favorite with market men; remains a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Per lb. 30c.

FIELD CORN

Write for Quantity Prices

YELLOW DENT VARIETIES

Culture. In Southern California corn may be grown as a second crop on damp or irrigated lands after a crop of hay or potatoes. Irrigate your ground thoroughly as soon as your first crop is out of the way; plow and harrow well, then irrigate again and work up your land and plant your corn three kernels in a hill, hills two feet apart in rows three to four feet apart. For dry farming keep your soil well worked during the spring and when cold weather is over plant your corn three by four feet apart.

Iowa Gold Mine. A large yellow dent corn, with large

kernels and a small cob. A very heavy yielder. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Golden Beauty. The best yellow dent corn we have found for this section. This large, broad, yellow dent corn has long ears covered to the extreme ends with bright golden yellow grains. The cob is small making the product of shelled corn large. Exceedingly heavy cropper. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

King Philip or Longfellow, 90-day. A long-eared yellow flint corn, originally with 8 rows but now improved till it has from 12 to 14 rows to the cob. King Philip will make corn when the ground is too dry for other corn to develop. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Leaming. A tall, early variety with heavy foliage. The kernels are long and deep yellow. One of the most popular corns grown. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

WHITE DENT VARIETIES .

Red Cob Ensilage. A large stalk with a profusion of leaves which makes it the most desirable for ensilage. 1 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Hickory King, 110 Days. A white variety, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. We sell more Hickory King Corn than all the other varieties put together. Although it is a late variety it is exceedingly popular in Southern California. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

COLLARDS

True Georgia. Used as "Greens" mainly in the South and West. As the leaves are pulled off others grow in their places. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CUCUMBER

Culture. Plant six to twelve seeds in hills four to six feet apart. Get the seeds into damp soil about one inch. Rich, well watered soil is necessary to produce well formed cucumbers. Plant seed in open ground after April 15th or they may be started under cover earlier by planting the seed in pots and reset in the open as soon as danger of frost is over. One ounce of seed will plant forty hills. Two pounds to the acre.

Arlington White Spine. A rich, dark-green variety, turning white when ripened. The fruit is about 7 inches long when in marketable shape. Is early and good for forcing and out-of-door culture. Pkg 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Chicago Pickling. This is undoubtedly the best Cucumber for Pickles, and is used almost exclusively by a vast majority of the pickle factories. The fruit is medium length, pointed at both ends, with large and prominent spines. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Davis Perfect. This is the fifth year this cucumber has been offered in the West, but its sterling qualities have been shown the last four years in the East where it immediately became a favorite. The fruits are eight to ten inches long, dark green and very attractive. Although mostly used in hothouses, it is equally as good for field culture. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c.

Improved Long Green. Dark green, firm and crisp, 12 to 16 inches long. Very extensively grown. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Japanese Climbing. This sort grows quickly, climbing poles or trellis, thus taking up very little room in the garden. The fruits are of good size and of fine flavor. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c.

Klondyke. A favorite variety among our market gardeners. It is an improved strain of the famous

White Spine. When suitable to ship the fruits average about 2 inches in diameter and 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy, white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. We have procured our seed in sealed packages from the originator. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

LEMON CUCUMBER

This is a very nice sub-acid variety, and considered superb as a salad. The fruit is small and in appearance similar to a lemon. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c.

DANDELION

An early grown plant, now much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. Sow the seed in May or June on good rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following spring. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

Improved Broad-leaved. A new strain highly recommended for market gardeners. Pkg. 10c; oz. 50c.

EGG PLANT

Culture. Sow seed on hot bed, cold frame, or box, in warm place. Seeds are slow to germinate and soil must be light and sandy, mixed with leaf mould, if obtainable, and drainage must be good. Transplant deeply, in rich soil, not too early, so as to be checked by late frosts. A hot weather plant, and if first sowing fails, make another at once. One ounce of seed will produce 2000 plants.

New York Improved. This variety has superseded all others, both for market and home use. The large size and high quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for the market gardener. It is spineless, which is a great advantage in shipping. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

ENDIVE

Culture. Seed may be sown any time during the year. When plants are well started, thin out to ten inches apart, or they may be transplanted. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This blanches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

Broad-leaved Batavian. Heads large, leaves broad and thick, used for flavoring soups; inner leaves make a fine salad. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

Green Curled Winter. The hardiest variety; leaves dark green, with blanch white. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

KALE

Culture. Seed should be sown thinly in drills about the middle of June for the tall sorts; transplant the young plants twelve inches apart in rows three feet apart. Later in the season the dwarf sorts may be sown rather thickly in drills to furnish small heads to be cooked like spinach. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Dwarf Kale. German Green or Sprouts. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate flavor. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. This makes a beautiful

plant, about two-and-a-half feet tall. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Jersey Kale. A tall variety with smooth leaves. Especially used for poultry greens. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

LEEK

A species of onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild and delicious root, stem or neck. It can be planted in 16-inch rows, and the young plants thinned to about four inches. When well grown, hill up with earth to get a long white stem. Seed should be planted in June for good plants in the fall and winter. Leek is a vegetable of unusual merit, and is not half appreciated by the American people, while it is regarded as a great favorite by many of our foreign population.

American Flag. The best leek there is, with long, large stems, which are sweet and white when properly blanched; vigorous grower. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

KOHL RABI

A plant forming a firm bulb above the ground and bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part, and when cooked tastes very much like turnip. If the seed is sown early, the young bulbs will be ready to use in spring, and a planting in July will secure good vegetables for fall use. The seed should be planted in the open garden in 18-inch rows and the young plants thinned to four or six inches. It does not transplant well, unless when very small.

Early White Vienna. The most desirable variety for general use. Is very early and has small tops. Color light silvery green. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

LETTUCE

Culture. May be sown every month in the year. To obtain the best results, the plants should be grown rapidly, therefore the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by frequent cultivation and a liberal application of stable manure. Sow either in beds and then transplant when two inches high, or sow in drills and thin to one foot apart for heading varieties, and let the rows be eighteen inches apart. Hoe often to prevent going to seed. One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants.

Big Boston. Desirable either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting; always produces large, solid, salable heads. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.25.

California Cream Butter. Heads good sized; leaves very rich cream yellow; as a summer variety has no superior. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.25.

Iceberg. The large, curly outside leaves are light green, and with a slight reddish tint at the edges; the leaves have small indentations, which are constantly filled with dewdrops, thus keeping them always fresh and giving them a crystalline appearance, hence its name. The Iceberg is the hardest heading sort we know. An excellent lettuce for the home garden and for the market. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

Los Angeles or New York. A large crisp, tight-heading variety, light green curly leaves. There is no waste in preparing as all the leaves can be used. The heads are large and of fine quality. We recommend this variety above all others. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.75.

Hanson. A fine variety for planting in February,

March and April. Makes crisp nice heads similar to the Iceberg. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Simpson Black-seeded. Nearly double the size of Early Curled Simpson; leaves delicate golden yellow. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Simpson Early Curled. (White seed.) A leading early sort. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

White Paris Cos. Has long, narrow, upright leaves; does not head, but, when tied up, blanches very nicely. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

MUSTARD

Culture. Sown any time in the year, though autumn sowing brings the best greens for they revel in cool weather. Not particular as to soil, though a medium heavy one is best.

Brown or Black. Considered more pungent than White; to be used in same way. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Chinese. Its leaves are about twice the size of White and of a sweetly pungent flavor. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Southern Giant Curled. Grown extensively. It is highly esteemed. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

White. Fine for salads and as spinach; leaves light green. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

WATERMELONS

Culture. Light, sandy or gravelly soil is necessary for the best watermelons. They seldom do well on heavy adobe or clay soils, and these lands should be avoided for watermelons as a farm crop. In the garden the soil can be made suitable by spading in each hill some well-rotted manure and sand or loam.

The seed can be planted as soon as the weather settles from the middle of March to May. Plant in hills about eight feet apart. Use five or six seeds to a hill and thin out to two plants as soon as the second or third leaf shows. Use about four ounces of seed to 100 hills, or as a farm crop, two to four pounds per acre.

Angelino. A melon of great promise. Fruit round, deep green. Rind very thin, flesh bright red and heart unusually large and heavy. Ships well and sells readily in all markets. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Black Seeded Chilian. A variety brought from South America several years ago. It originally had black seed, but like other black seeded melons grown in this section, continually, the seeds have become almost entirely white. The Black-seeded Chilian is much earlier than the other strains and seems to have a better flavor, and it certainly is a much prettier melon when cut open. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Citron, Colorado Preserving. An improvement on the old preserving citron; fruit round and very productive. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Citron for Preserves. The old and well-known preserving citron. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Klondyke or Pasadena. Has certainly won favor in the San Gabriel Valley, but seemed to have failed in the coast melon district. This melon is oblong, of dark green rind with bright red flesh, very crisp, and as sweet as sugar. This melon has taken the market at Pasadena and other foothill towns. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Georgia Rattlesnake. Excellent market variety; large,

oblong; rind dark mottled and striped. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kleckley's Sweet. One of the finest melons on the market.

Tom Watson. A splendid variety both for home garden and shipping; shape long, color dark green, flesh bright red and very solid. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

NASTURTIUM

Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50

Dwarf Mixed. A superb collection of all the different dwarf varieties and colors. Our mixture cannot be excelled.

Tall Mixed. A collection of the very finest strains and colors of the tall or running sorts. Our mixture cannot be excelled.

MUSK MELON

Culture. Sow in hills six feet apart in rows eight feet apart. Drop about twenty seeds to the hill; cover one inch deep. Apply Tobacco Dust before the plant appears above the ground, to keep away bettles. When the young plants begin showing character thin each hill to three strongest plants. One ounce seed will plant 70 or 80 hills, two pounds to an acre.

Burrell Gem. The melons are six to seven inches long by four and a half to five inches in diameter, rather sharply sloping at the ends. They are quite well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is a rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange-salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Tip Top. Selected stock. A melon we recommend to every lover of this luscious fruit and to every gardener who grows for the market. It is a yellow fleshed melon of the very best quality; every melon produced, big or little, early or late in the season, is a good one. They are sweet, juicy, of finest flavor, edible to the very rind. It is a strong grower and a heavy yielder, and of handsome appearance. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

Rocky Ford. The melons are regular and even in size, weighing about 1½ pounds, slightly oval in shape, finely netted; flesh is light green in color and of delicious flavor. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Pineapple. This melon has long been the favorite because of its solidity, heavy netting, and fine appearance. The peddler likes it because it is a ready seller. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.15.

Hackensack. Fruit large, round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted; flesh thick and of very fine flavor. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Paul Rose. A cross between Netted Gem and Osage, possessing all the good qualities of both; flesh salmon color. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.75.

Osage, or Miller's Cream. The fruits are larger than those of the Emerald Gem; nearly round in form, but having the same distinct dark green skin with lighter bands between the ribs, and thick, firm orange flesh of fine quality. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CASABA MELON

Culture. Sow in June, July and August. Otherwise follow cultural directions on Muskmelons.

Golden Beauty. A variety of Winter Pineapple, which it resembles in every way except color. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

Improved Hybrid. A variety that ripens late and is a good keeper. Thick flesh of excellent quality. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

Santa Claus. The latest melon grown. Thin, hard skin with yellowish brown markings, flesh light green and good flavor. Can be picked in September or October and will keep for several months. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

Winter Pineapple. A large, late melon, of pronounced pineapple flavor. Melons do not ripen on the vines. Flavor is greatly improved by being stored in a cool place. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

ONIONS

Culture. The most common method of culture is to drill seed thick in the rows quite shallow, and rows from 18 to 24 inches apart. After plants are as large as pencils thin out to about three to five inches, according to the variety, transplanting those taken out to about the same distance, after cutting back the tops and roots. Or they can be grown thickly in beds and transplanted to rows. Can be sown any time of the year, and really there is no excuse why fresh onions cannot be had every day in the year. For early onions in the spring, plant sets during the Fall, which mature much more quickly than from seed. Beware of cheap quotations on this seed, as much inferior stock with poor germination is offered, some many years old. Our stock is fresh and of very highest quality and germination.

Australian Brown. Noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar color (brown), early, globe shaped. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

Bermuda Crystal Wax. A pure white. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50.

Bermuda Red. Flat, pale red, very early and productive; grown largely in Bermuda and in the Southern States. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 35c; lb. \$3.50.

Mammoth Silver King. This is truly a mammoth onion, averaging fifteen to twenty-two inches in circumference, and weighing from three to four lbs. each. They are flat, of a pure, silvery-white skin and flesh, and most remarkably mild flavored. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Prizetaker. Bright straw color; large globe-shaped; always uniform productive, mild flavored and of best quality. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Southport White Globe. A large, globe-shaped onion; firm, fine grained, of mild flavor; keeps well, of beautiful shape, clear, white skin. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Large Red Wethersfield. Our pedigree strain far surpasses the ordinary Red Wethersfield in size, productiveness and keeping qualities. It is of the finest form, skin deep purplish red; flesh purplish white; much finer grained than many of the red sorts. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

White Portugal or Silverskin. A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained, and a good keeper; also largely grown for pickling. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

White Queen. A rapid grower; very early; white-skin, flat, small and mild flavored sore. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Undoubtedly the best earliest yellow variety; is entirely free from stiff necks. Globular in shape. Pkg. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

ONION SETS

Red, White, Brown

Write for quotations in quantity

Culture. Plant near the surface, in rows 12 inches apart and 4 inches between the sets. When raised from sets, the onions can be used in the green state or may be ripened off for large onions, in which case they are fully six weeks earlier than when raised from seed. Prices are subject to market fluctuations as the season advances.

Onion Sets. Can be furnished nearly the year round. Yellows and browns from Sept. to July. Silver-skins from Sept. to April. By express or freight 30c per lb. Ask for prices on large quantities.

OKRA

Culture. Soak the seeds over night in warm water and plant in warm, moist loamy soil. Do not wet the bed again until the plants are up. Keep well cultivated. One ounce will plant 100 hills. Four pounds to one acre. Give each plant twenty-four inches each way.

Dwarf Green. A distinct variety growing about 14 inches in height; very productive; of fine smooth pods. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

White Velvet. This distinct and beautiful new Okra was originated in Georgia. The pods are very large, perfectly smooth, never prickly, round; not ridged or square as in other okras. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PARSLEY

Every garden should have a small plot of parsley! Plant several ounces of seed in a small bed and transplant to six inches apart on ridges same as lettuce. Irrigate and cultivate frequently. A plot of parsley will be ready for use in three months, and will remain in prime condition for three years. The seed is slow to germinate, two and even four weeks often being required to germinate it.

Culture. Same as lettuce.

Champion Moss Curled. A standard variety, very pretty and desirable. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Large Rooted Hamburg. The edible portion of this variety is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Plain. Leaves plain and dark colored. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

PARSNIP

Culture. Sow from September to following May in drills 15 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When well up, thin out to 5 or 6 inches in the row. The seed is slow to germinate, hence should be sown in soil that holds moisture well. One ounce to 200 feet of row. Five pounds to an acre.

Hollow Crown. The most popular and best variety for all purposes. Skin smooth and white, and flesh tender, while the root grows eighteen to twenty inches long. The best part of it is contained in the first eight inches from the top. It is particularly fine, smooth and regular. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

PEAS

Per package 7½c

Culture. May be sown in California the year round. Sow in rows from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, according to the variety. 50 to 60 pounds to the acre. Sulphur just as

they begin to bloom, then at intervals of a week or ten days, will prevent mildew and also keep aphid away. Peas should be sulphured at least twice, three times is better. To insure a good stand inoculate with Farmogerm.

The price of peas is f. o. b. Los Angeles, add postage if you care to have come by mail.

Special price on quantities.

American Wonder. Earliest dwarf wrinkled sort. Height $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Nott's Excelsior. Very early; pods always well filled; finest quality. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lb. \$2.75.

Gradus (Prosperity). Large wrinkled peas, with pods as large as Telephone. Height 3 ft. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Senator. A grand second-early; productive of large, luscious, wrinkled peas. The handsome large round pods are well filled with from seven to ten peas in a pod; quality excellent, sweet and tender, even when the peas are large. Vines grow two feet high and carry a large crop. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Telephone. Pods very large, filled with immense peas of first-class quality; one of the finest yet introduced. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Yorkshire Hero. A splendid, large marrow pea; always a favorite. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lb. \$2.25.

Canada Field. Seeds small, white; for field culture only; largely used for sowing among oats. Height 3 ft. 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Stratagem Improved. An extra select strain, and a great improvement on the old-fashioned Stratagem. Height 2 ft. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Sugar, Mammoth Melting. (Edible pods.) Large, broad pods, very brittle and entirely stringless. Height 4 ft. 1 lb. 40c.

PEPPERS

Culture. For early green peppers, sow seed in hot beds in December and January. Transplant as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit. For main crop sow seed in February, March and April, in hot bed. Pepper seed needs the heat of a hot bed to germinate it during these months. For fall and winter crop sow seed in out-door beds well prepared, during May, June, July and August. Winter crops can be grown in places that are entirely frostless.

Chinese Giant. The largest and finest mild red variety. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$9.00.

Red Cayenne. Pods slender, about three inches long and bright red; very pungent and productive. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.00.

Red Cherry. Fruit small and cherry shaped; largely used for pickles; very hot. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$8.00.

Mexican Chili. The old well known variety. Very hot. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$4.00.

Anaheim Chili. This is the pepper so well known locally. It is greatly superior to the common Chili. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

Pimiento Pepper. A large heart-shaped Pepper with thick flesh and very mild, delicious flavor. You should try this. Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

POTATOES For Seed Purposes

We can supply Northern grown selected seed potatoes. Write for prices.

PUMPKINS

Culture. Plant five to seven seed in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Pumpkins are often used as a second crop. They need considerable moisture to insure a heavy crop so have your ground in good condition when the seed are put in. June is the best month for planting Pumpkins, but any time from April 15th to July 15th will give good results. If the soil is not naturally damp, arrange your ground so that it can be irrigated when needed. Keep the land well cultivated and the weeds out. One and a half pounds of seed will plant an acre.

Connecticut Field. Extensively used for field culture; is generally planted in with corn. Oz. 10c; 1 lb. 90c.

Cushaw, or Crookneck. Grows very large and resembles in shape the Winter Crookneck Squash; light cream color. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Kentucky Field. Skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for pies. Oz. 10c; lb. 85c.

Large Cheese. Flat and round like a cheese; skin orange. Oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Large Tours or Mammoth. Grows to enormous size, has weighed as high as 200 lbs., frequently weighs 100 to 150 lbs.; used mainly for feeding stock. Rather oblong in shape. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.00.

Pie or Sugar. A small, round and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange yellow; very fine grained. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex, for sowing. There is no plant that will give as large a yield of forage at so small a cost as this. 1 lb. 30c postpaid.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Culture. Sow the seed early in the spring in drills one foot apart, thinning out the young plants to four inches. The following spring transplant into deep rich soil, from three to four feet apart. For immediate use, order the roots, which come into use at once. One ounce of seed will make 200 plants.

Crimson Winter. The new variety, which has become very popular and profitable to the growers, is of delicious flavor, extremely hardy, very prolific, and very quick growing. Produces good stems all winter and spring. Seed—Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 75c $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00. Roots—10c each. Add 10c each for postage.

Wagner's Giant (Giant Crimson Winter). The grower describes this as "about twice the size of Burbank's Giant Winter, and four times the size of the smaller sorts of rhubarb. Average stem is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and weighs $\frac{1}{4}$ lb." This novelty has all of the good qualities of Crimson Winter plus large size. A sure money maker and the very best variety. Seed—Pkg. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$10.00. Large Roots —10c each. Add 10c each for postage.

RADISHES

Culture. Being a root crop, good brittle radishes require light, well-worked soil, made very rich and mellow to insure quick growth. If permitted to grow slowly they become tough and pithy. They are easy to grow and frequent plantings will insure a constant supply for the table. Use 1 oz. for 100 feet of row, 20 lbs. to acre and thin the very young plants somewhat to prevent crowding. Plant the year round in California.

Turnip, Early Scarlet. A well known variety very quick grower. Pkt. $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.

Early Scarlet, White Tipped. A handsome, very early round sort, skin bright scarlet, on top and shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Turnip, Crimson Giant. Extremely large but never pithy; suitable for forcing or open culture; very tender and crisp. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.

Chartier. Very handsome, tender and crisp, and does not become pithy or hollow. A deep crimson at the top and shading off to white at the bottom. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.50.

Long Icicle. The finest white variety, very early. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Long, Scarlet Short Top. A well-known and very popular variety of excellent quality; standard for market and home garden. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Japanese Summer Radish. Introduced by Japanese in Southern California some years ago, and has become a great favorite. Grows as long as twenty-four inches and three inches in diameter; very tender, mild and of excellent flavor; always finds a ready market. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Japanese Winter Radish. Strongly resembling the Japanese Summer Radish, excepting in size; grows to eight or ten inches; an excellent winter variety, being crisp and of fine flavor; in color it is pure white, and is becoming very popular. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$0.20.

Olive-shaped. Half Long. The variety most largely used by gardeners in California. It is about 3 inches long with half stump-root and sloping top. Color, carmine. Quick growing and hardy. Remains solid longer than any other variety. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

French Breakfast. Pink color, olive shape, white tipped; popular everywhere. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Long Black Spanish. Long black; flesh white and slightly pungent; one of the latest and hardest. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Round Black Spanish. Skin black; roots glove shaped; white fleshed and piquant flavor. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Rose China Winter. Bright rose-colored skin; flesh white and quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

White Chinese or Celestial Ready for use when three inches long and continues until nearly six inches long, making it almost an all-season radish. Flesh firm, solid and pure white. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

ROSELLE

Culture. Sow seed early in April, in the field, four feet apart, in rows six feet apart. Cultivate as Okra. There is an early and a late Roselle. Be sure to get the early variety because the frost is almost sure to destroy the late variety before it matures. We offer only the early variety.

Roselle or Lemonade Plant. Is an annual plant that has been sufficiently tested to indicate its great value and to warrant more extended cultivation. The fruit is used for making jelly and jam. The jelly is superior to guava or currant, and is labeled as "Queensland Jelly," is shipped from Australia to all parts of Europe. It is easily grown from seed if planted after the ground is warm; grows rapidly, resists drought and is very ornamental. Every home garden should have a row of this ornamental and useful plant. Per pkg. 7½c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; ½ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$4.50. Postpaid.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Culture. Sow the seed early in the spring in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches. It succeeds best in well enriched soil. One ounce of seed for 50 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A larger and superior variety, mild and deliciously flavored. Pkg. 7½c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50.

SPINACH

Culture. Sow in drills one foot apart, and for succession, every two weeks, as it grows thin out for use, keeping clean of weeds. It grows the year round in California. One ounce of seed for 50 feet of drill. Ten pounds to the acre.

Long Standing, Thick-leaved. Stands longest before running to seed; dark green. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Prickly. The variety commonly used for market in California. Is very hardy and easily grown; bears large, smooth leaves, which are shaped like an arrow point. Color bright green. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

SQUASH

Culture. Plant 5 to 7 seeds in each hill. Have the ground well worked and get the seed into the damp soil. Bush varieties have the hills 4 feet apart; running varieties have hills 8 feet apart each. One oz. of seed to 50 hills, 1½ to 2 lbs. to an acre. Plant seed after danger from frost is over.

Boston Marrow. Fine fall variety, oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and firm; best for pies and also for canning. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Golden Summer Crookneck. The standard summer variety; a small crookneck, skin bright yellow; early and productive. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Improved Hubbard. The well-known and standard late variety; our strain is excellent. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$2.00.

Early White Bush-scalloped. Standard summer variety; good for home or market. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 10c; lb. \$7.00.

Fordhook. Skin bright yellow; flesh straw colored; very dry and sweet; one of the handsomest and best keeping winter varieties. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Pike's Peak. A good keeping kind. Fine grained and very sweet. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

Vegetable Marrow. Summer and fall variety growing about 9 inches long; outside yellow; flesh white. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. The standard large growing variety. Lb. 25c.

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A popular sort used for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Havana (Domestic). Pkg. 10c; oz. 75c.

TOMATOES

Culture. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out doors, which is when danger of frost is passed. When plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes, or cold frames. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

Dwarf Champion. Distinct in foliage and habits of growth, being compact and upright; fruit smooth, early and purplish red. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 35c; lb. \$3.50.

Earliana. The earliest, large, smooth red; very prolific. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Golden Queen. Yellow, ripens early, is large sized, smooth and solid; excellent quality. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 40c.

Stone. A general favorite with canners. Vine vigorous, productive. Fruit round, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Pear-shaped Yellow. Similar to Red Pear shaped, except in color. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 35c.

Ponderosa or Beefsteak. Very large, solid and of good flavor; specimens have been grown to weigh four pounds; bright red; very few seeds. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

TURNIP

Culture. Plant for succession from September to April in drills 14 inches apart and thin out plants to six inches. Turnips thrive best in a highly enriched sandy or light loamy soil. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 4 lbs. to acre.

Early White Flat Dutch. A flat white sort, very sweet and fine grained; excellent for garden culture. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.75.

Red or Purple Top Strap-Leaved. The most widely cultivated and best known variety. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

Red Top White Globe. Quite similar to Purple Top Strap Leaf excepting in shape, being almost a perfect globe. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Improved Golden Ball. One of the sweetest and most delicate yellow fleshed varieties, medium size, perfect globe shape, firm, hard, rich and sweet. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

Champion Purple Top Swede or Rutabaga.. Skin purple above ground and bright orange below; bulb globular in shape, flesh bright yellow, very firm and of fine quality. Pkt. 7½c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

SWEET, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

Pkt. 10c.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

We carry the following plants in the season shown and pack them very carefully for shipping. The purchaser takes the risk of wilting or being damaged in transit.

Artichoke Plant. January to May. Doz. \$1.50. Too heavy to mail.

Asparagus Roots. 2 years old. January to April. Doz. 25c; 100 \$1.50.

Cabbage Plants. November to June. Doz. 10c; 100 5c.

Cauliflower Plants. November to June. Doz. 10c; 100 60c.

Celery Plants. March to May. Doz. 10c; 100 60c.

Egg Plant. March 15th to May 15th. Doz. 50c.

Garlic. November to May.

Horseradish Roots. January to May. 15c Doz., or \$1.00 per 100.

Pepper. March 10th to May. Doz. 20c. 100 \$1.00.

Rhubarb Roots. December to May. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Sweet Potatoes. 100 50c.

Tomato. Doz. 15c; 100 \$1.00.

Gophergo (Machine Poisoned Raisins). Sure death to gophers, squirrels, rats, mice and rodents. Half size can 35c; large can 65c each.

CLOVER AND GRASSES

If ordered by mail, add 10c per pound for postage. When wanted in large quantities, write us, as the market is continually fluctuating. We are always pleased to submit samples and quote prices.

CLOVER SEEDS

Alfalfa, or Lucerne. Strictly choice samples, fodder-free. Per lb. 30c.

Turkestan Alfalfa. This variety is far superior to the American product in that it withstands drought and cold weather where the other will perish. In addition to this it yields a larger amount of foliage to the plant of a finer texture, and without any rough stems, so that stock can eat every particle. Crop failed.

Alsike. Very hardy, resisting cold and drought and is also well adapted for sowing on cold wet land. It yields a large amount of hay or pasture and makes a good bee plant. Per lb. 30c.

White. Excellent for laws; can be sown alone or mixed with Blue Grass. Strictly fancy seed. Per lb. 75c.

GRASS SEEDS

Bermuda. Of great value as a pasture grass in hot countries; also suitable for lawns where Blue Grass fails. Per lb. 60c.

Kentucky Blue, Fancy, Clean. Our seed is direct from Kentucky and is absolutely pure and free from weeds. Per lb. 40c.

Rye Grass, Perennial, or Australian. Similar to the Italian in habit of growth, but more permanent; good for lawns. Yields abundantly under irrigation. Per lb. 20c.

SUDAN GRASS

The Best Forage and Hay Crop for Dry Regions

This grass was originally introduced into the United States about 1909, from **The Sudan, Egypt.** The results of early experiments warranted the handling of the seed in commercial quantities, especially in the Southern States, where it has become very popular. It is particularly suited for sections deficient in rainfall; has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass without the objectionable features, but, unlike Johnson Grass, it is an annual and must be planted each season, and does not spread and become a pest. The quality of Sudan Grass Hay is considered equal to Timothy. It yields from **two to four tons per acre without irrigation**, and with irrigation, of course, would run much higher. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground thoroughly warmed, as the young plant is more tender than Sorghum. The crop matures in seventy to eighty days from the time of planting. The earlier the planting the more opportunity of several cuttings during the season. It can be grown in rows 20 to 30 inches apart and cultivated like corn, or could be sown broadcast by hand. Seeded in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, two to three lbs. per acre of the seed is sufficient. Drilled or broadcasted, 18 to 20 lbs. per acre are required. The cutting of the grass for hay should be done as soon as the grass is fully headed; a new crop will then start again from the same plants. On account of the readiness with which Sudan Grass crosses with all varieties of

Sorghums, it should never be planted near any of these crops, especially when grown for seed purposes.

Thec rops which can be grown from this new grass are wonderful, and Sudan Grass is bound to be one of the widest planted crops in the State.

FIELD SEEDS

Write for quantity price.

Broom Corn, Improved Evergreen. This variety is more cultivated than any other, on account of the color and quality of its brush, which is of good length, fine and straight, and always green; it brings the highest market price; grows about 7 feet high. 25c per lb. postpaid.

Egyptian Corn. Is much sweeter than cornstalks, and cattle, horses and hogs will eat it ravenously. 25c per lb. postpaid.

Golden Millet. A valuable fodder plant. Makes excellent hay. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. 25c per lb. postpaid.

Hungarian Millet. Will stand drought and grow on ordinary soil. 25c per lb. postpaid.

Kaffir Corn. Grain is fine for chicken feed; stalks good for fodder. 25c per lb. postpaid.

Milo Maize. Nearly as nutritious as corn. 25c per lb. postpaid.

Sorghum, Early Amber. Rich in fattening matter. 25c per lb. postpaid.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Lb. 15c; 100 lbs., market price.

SWEET PEAS

Culture of Sweet Peas. Sweet Peas are planted at most all seasons in California. The early-flowering varieties are planted from the first of August till November, when it is best to commence planting the Grandifloras and Spencers, which can be successfully used up till April. But are best if planted during December, January and February. Thus planted they produce the best flowers. Very fair flowers can be had during summer, however.

Pkts. 10c; oz. 25c.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

In Southern California lawns may be made all the year. The first thing to do in making a lawn is to put the soil into proper condition to receive the seed. More lawn failures are due to insufficient preparation of the soil than to all other causes combined. If the soil is poor and of a sandy, clayey, or adobe nature, and a good rich loam is not available, satisfactory results may be obtained by spading in a liberal quantity of stable manure. Lawn grasses are voracious feeders and for that reason it is desirable to have at least eight to ten inches of good rich soil. Stable manure is most commonly used, especially for sandy soils, as chemical fertilizers usually leach too rapidly.

Sow about one pound of seed to two hundred square feet of lawn area. This heavy sowing is better than a thin sowing because many weed plants are crowded out by a good thick stand of lawn grass. The seed is sown evenly when the wind is not blowing and lightly raked into the surface.

In many sections of California, mulching the lawn after sowing the seed is a very desirable and often-times a necessary practice. The material used for such mulching should be quite fine and light in weight. Old, well-rotted sheep manure is generally used and

applied lightly over the surface. After the mulch is applied a thorough watering may be given, and the soil kept moist by daily watering until the seed germinates. As soon as the grass is tall enough to be clipped, the lawn mower should be used. This early clipping tends to check the top growth of the young grass plants, and encourages them to make roots, thus producing a firm sod. After the first clipping a good rolling will tend to smooth the surface and promote better growth. Lawns should be watered thoroughly about two or three times a week during dry weather, preferably in the evening. Light surface sprinklings for a few minutes every evening are worse than nothing, and waste of water.

Lawns should not be clipped too short during the hottest and driest months of the year. The knives of the machine should be set high and the short, fine clippings thus produced may be allowed to remain on the lawn where they will quickly work down around the grass plants, and produce a mulch that conserves moisture and protects the crown of the plants from extreme heat. If the grass is allowed to grow too long before cutting, and a large amount of clippings are produced, they are better raked off and taken away.

Our Grass and Clover Seed is the best obtainable.

Blue Grass Seed, 40c per lb. White Clover Seed, 75c per lb.

Clipped from War Gardening GUARD AGAINST DISEASES AND INSECTS

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in the matter of controlling diseases and insects. Clean garden soil aids in keeping out insects and disease. All plants purchased should be healthy and free from disease. The roots should not be swollen or knotted. Treat Irish potatoes for scab before planting. Do not plant cabbage having clubroot or sweet potatoes affected with black-rot.

Many insects carry disease and spores from one plant to another as well as attacking the crops directly.

Avoid wounding or bruising plants and vegetables when cultivating and harvesting them, to prevent certain insects from gaining access to them.

Have order, neatness and cleanliness in the garden. In the fall turn under promptly, all vegetation so that insects and disease spores may not find winter quarters. Keep down all weeds, as a great many insects feed naturally upon them. All diseased plants which remain at the end of the season should be burned, as should all rubbish which is of such character that it will not decay and is therefore not useful in making compost. This includes trash, sticks and the like. It may seem like a waste of vegetable matter to burn the dead tomato vines, bean vines and other plant tops which have been diseased, but this should be done because to save or compost these for fertilizer would simply be maturing and saving millions of disease spores which would be on hand ready to attack the crops next year. More than this, a clean garden appeals to the eye and to the pride of the owner as a winter landscape.

Corn stalks, cabbage leaves and stumps, beet tops if not canned, and other healthy plants should be saved for mulching or be added to the compost heap.

The remnants of vegetable matter, which are not infected with disease or insects, should be made into compost heaps for the coming year and covered with stable manure and dirt to hasten decay, as decayed vegetable matter enriches the soil. Plowing or deep spading in the fall is important, as it breaks up the

winter homes of underground insect pests. Rotation of crops also lessens the danger of attacks from insects and diseases.
attacks from insects and diseases.

Take No Chances

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the need for taking precautions against diseases and insects. Familiarize yourself with such diseases and insects as prevail in your neighborhood on the crops you plan to raise. Then provide yourself in advance with remedies and equipment. Watch carefully for first signs of trouble and apply remedies at once. Inspect your garden every two or three days.

MONTHLY PLANTING LIST

JANUARY

Plant Beet; Swiss Chard; English Broad Beans; Carrot; Lettuce; Onions; Radishes; Spinach; Turnips; Early varieties of Potatoes; Early Pea. In protected spots Canadian Wonder Beans might be tried. Sow seed of Broccoli, Cauliflower and Cabbage in beds. Set out plants of this last group of Vegetables, also Asparagus, Horse Radish and Rhubarb. Hoe and hill up any growing crops and keep all weeds down as they sap the food from the growing vegetables.

FEBRUARY

Put out plants or roots of Asparagus; Green Globe Artichokes; Cabbage and Cauliflower; Chives; Garlic and Onion Sets; Horse Radish and Rhubarb. For Seed plant Artichoke; Asparagus any variety; Canadian Wonder, Ventura Wonder and Broad Windsor Beans; Carrots; Cauliflower; Chervil; Collards; Chicory and Pepper Cress; Extra Early Adams Corn; Dandelion; Endive and the Herbs; Kale; Onions; Leek; Peas; Parsley; Parsnips; Winter Crimson Rhubarb Seed sown now will produce next winter.

MARCH

For succession plant Beet; Carrot; Early Corn; Turnip; Radishes; Cabbage; Lettuce; Spinach or Peas may be sown. Plant Early Beans. Kentucky Wonders may be put out the last of the month if it is warm. This is the month that more Potatoes are planted than any other month of the year, plant all varieties. White Rose are the best for Southern California. Set out your Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper, Tomato, Egg Plants and Sweet Potato Plants, and Onion and Garlic Sets. Plant Early White Bush and Fordhook Squash, Peas, Musk Melons and Water Melons.

APRIL

April is the best month for planting the more delicate crops as we often have killing frosts up to the first of April. Have such as Sweet Potatoes, Egg Plant, and Tomato Plants ready to put out by the 15th. Sow seed of tender crops such as Cucumbers, Musk Melons and Water Melons; Okra; Roselle, Pole and Bush Beans in variety; Summer Squashes; Winter Squash. For the general garden you can still plant Artichoke and Asparagus, Beet; Carrot; Cannon Ball and Winningstadt Cabbage; Snow Ball Cauliflower; Sweet Corn; Celery; Herbs; Swiss Chard; Endive; Iceberg Lettuce; White Bunching Onion; Parsley; Parsnip; Radishes; Yorkshire Hero Peas; Rhubarb; Salsify; Spinach; Turnips.

MAY

Irrigation will no doubt begin in earnest in this month, give your ground a thorough wetting every two weeks. Plant Bush, Pole and Lima Beans; Carrots; Beets; Sweet and Field Corn; Squash; Pumpkins and Melons; Spinach; Radishes and Turnips. It is not too late yet to set out Sweet and Chili Peppers, Egg Plants, Cabbages, Cauliflowers; Sweet Potatoes and Stone and Beefsteak Tomato Plants.

JUNE

The principal thing this month is to keep your crops growing, cultivate thoroughly, stake up Pole Beans and Peas, hill up all growing crops, fill in vacant spaces with anything suggested for last month, but especially plant Beans and Corn, for succession.

JULY

This is one of the harvest months. As you clean off the ground, level and irrigate it thoroughly and put in shape for fall plantings. Plant Beans, Corn, Beet, Iceberg Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach and Peas. Sow Seed of Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Early Cauliflower, Peppers and Tomatoes for fall plantings. Early varieties of Potatoes may be put in the last of July.

AUGUST

August begins our second Spring, being that you will have to irrigate instead of depending on the rains. Make your main planting of fall Potatoes. Plant Bush Beans; Large Adams and Heath's Early Corn; Beet; Carrots; Swiss Chard; Endive; Kale, Kohlrabi; Iceberg Lettuce; Bermuda Onions; Parsley; Parsnip; Radishes; Spinach; Turnip; Peas; Summer Squash and Davis Perfect Cucumbers in protected spots. Sow seeds of Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower.

SEPTEMBER

Make heavy planting in root crops for winter use. Plant Beets; Swiss Chard; Endive; Kohlrabi; Kale; Lettuce; Onions; Onion Sets; Parsley; Parnisps; Spinach and Turnips in variety. Please planted now will be in for the holidays. In protected places also plant Canadian and Ventura Wonder Beans. Set out plants of Cabbage, Cauliflower.

OCTOBER

Watch your garden closely as the ground dries out very fast these autumn days. It takes much watering and cultivating to keep stuff growing. Transplant Cabbage, etc., to the open ground. Plant Beets, Windsor Broad Beans; Carrots; Swiss Chard; Endive; Chicory; Lettuce; Leek; Garlic Sets; Parsnip; Radishes; Turnip; Winter Spinach.

NOVEMBER

Put out Chives and Rhubarb Roots; Plant Beets; Carrots; Broccoli; Cabbage; Cauliflower; Lucullus; Swiss Chard; Silverskin Onion; Parsley; Spinach; Radish; Turnip; Peas.

DECEMBER

Plant Windsor Beans; Turnip; Beets; Cabbage and Cauliflower in variety; Carrots; Endive; Swiss Chard; New York Special and Wonderful Lettuce; Onion Seed and Sets; Radishes, Winter Spinach; Leek; Collards; Kale and Mustard, Strawberry; Rhubarb; Horse Radish and Asparagus Plants are ready for setting.

INSECTICIDES

"Black Leaf-40" is a concentrated solution of Nicotine-Sulfate. Nicotine in the form of "Sulfate" does not evaporate at ordinary temperature, whereas, free nicotine does evaporate. Therefore nicotine-sulfate is particularly desirable for all purposes requiring a strong nicotine solution possessing lasting properties. This is the strongest of all tobacco solutions for spraying outside. 1 ounce bottle makes 6 gallons of spray, 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin, makes 50 gallons of spray, 75c; 2-lb. tin, makes 200 gallons of spray, \$2.50; 10-lb. tin, makes 1000 gallons of spray, \$10.75.

ANT POISON

Watch It Get 'Em. Kills by contact. It is slow acting, odorless and non-poisonous. An ant coming in contact with the powder does not die instantly, but is infected and as he comes in contact with other ants they are immediately infected. Once an ant is infected it is sure to die within a half an hour. By simply dusting the powder across their path or around their hole the colony will soon be destroyed. 25c and 50c pkgs.

Fly-No-More. Similar to the ant destroyer. Kills the fly about the garbage pail and other places attractive to flies. 25c pkg.

Corona Dry. A compound of dry arsenate of lead, for dusting or spraying. Highly recommended as a dusting powder, as an eradicator of leaf cutting insects—also corn worms. For corn worms apply over silk as soon as ear shows and repeat in 10 days. This is the most convenient preparation of its nature we have found. (Poison) not mailable. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

Slug-Shot. Destroys insects injurious to house and garden plants, vegetables and fruits of all kinds; also poultry lice; as effective as Paris green without the danger from poisoning. 1 lb. 20c; 5-lb. pkg. 65c. Postage extra.

Tobacco Dust. The most economical form to use tobacco as an insecticide, fatal to green and black fly and similar garden pests, by simply dusting over the plants. If dug around the roots will keep away many pests below ground and insure health to the plants. 15c per lb.; if by mail add Parcel Post rates. Ask for price in quantity.

Paris Green. In cans. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 90c.

Whale Oil Soap. A soap made especially for spraying plants infested with scale or lice. 1-lb. can 25c. Postage add 10c. 5 lbs. \$1.15. Postage extra.

Dry Lime-Sulfur. The uses for Dry Lime-Sulfur are varied, but the grower will find it particularly effective in the control of the following: San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, Scale Insects, Fungus Diseases such as Peach Leaf Curl, Apple and Pear Canker, Apple Scab, Brown Rot of Peach or Plum, Blister Mite, etc. Remember Dry Lime-Sulfur can be employed for the same work for which you have been using Lime Sulphur Solution. 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.30.

Arsenate of Lead. For spraying to kill eating insects. 1-lb. can 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Resin Wash, Concentrated. For spraying or dipping trees; highly recommended by the Horticultural Commission for black, red and other scale and all insect life. Dilute with water and it is ready for

use. Ask for prices by the barrel. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 4 lbs. 75c.

Bordeaux Mixture (Powder). Recommended for peach, potato and tomato blight, and all fungus diseases. Mixes perfectly with water. Use 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25.

Carco. For many years the gardeners of the Pacific Coast have suffered from a scourge of root maggots and worms that has made gardening, if not impossible, much more unprofitable than it should have been. Many remedies have been tried with little success until the "Carco" formula was discovered. The root maggot is hatched from an egg deposited on the plants by the maggot fly. This fly dislikes the odor of the spray and will not deposit the eggs where this odor is present. To get the best results the ground should be sprayed freely before planting; then again as soon as the vegetable comes up and before the maggot fly makes its appearance. The spray will kill maggots, grubs and caterpillars by contact when freely used. It is better to spray early and often enough to prevent the deposit of eggs than to wait and kill the worms. The spray is highly concentrated and should be used as per directions on the package in order to get best results. Ordinarily an application every three or four weeks should be sufficient to keep vegetables entirely free from pests. The spray is easily applied. Simply add the necessary water and stir up. It emulsifies freely and will not settle. Apply with an ordinary hand sprinkler, as this is much better than an atomizer or pump. Pints 35c; quarts 65c; gallons \$2.00.

FORMULAS FOR DESTROYING INSECTS OF ALL KINDS

Write University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Cal., for Circular No. 128, Insecticide Formulas by C. W. Woodworth.

Formula No. 1—Fumigation. Multiply distance over tented tree by distance around; "point off" last two figures. Three-fourths of this amount is number ounces of Sodium Cyanide required. For each ounce cyanide use 1½ ounces Sulphuric Acid in two ounces water. Place latter in deep dish under tent; drop in cyanide, close quickly, leave one hour. Do not breathe gas.

Formula No. 2—

Mermaid or Gold Dust washing powder.....	1 lb.
45 degree distillate (like used in auto).....	1 pint
Water	4 gals.
Mix well and spray with strong pressure.	

Formula No. 3—(Mlack Leaf 40)

Soap dissolved in hot water.....	¼ lb.
Cold water	6 gals.
Black Leaf 40	1 oz.

Formula No. 4—Dissolve 1 lb. blue stone in one gallon water in a wooden or earthen vessel by hanging it in a sack in the top of the water. Then slack 2 pounds of fresh lime in ½ gallon water and when cool mix the two solutions, making them about like whitewash. Apply with a brush.

Formula No. —Arsenate of lead paste..... 6 lbs.
(or half as much powdered arsenate of lead)
Wheat flour (stirred into water)..... 4 lbs.
Water 100 gals.
(1 oz. of the paste or ½ oz. of powder to 1 gal. of
water.) This pray must be well agitated while using.

Formula No. 6—Poison Bait. Wheat bran 5 lbs. White arsenic 4 oz. (or Paris green, 8 oz.). Mix well, then add 1 lemon chopped fine. Moisture to make adhere, with well sweetened water.

SPRAYING CALENDAR

ORANGE, LEMON AND OTHER CITRUS TREES

For the Black, Red, Purple and Greedy Scale, fumigate with Formula No. 1, or spray well with Formula No. 2. October and November are considered the best months to do this but any time from Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st will do.

For Citrola, or soft grey Scale, fumigate with Formula No. 1 during August and September.

Mealy Bugs—Fumigate with Formula No. 1, using one and one half dose. Repeat in 30 days if necessary. Formulas No. 2 and No. 3 will check the pest but are not as good as No. 1. Always make the solution stronger when spraying for Mealy Bug.

Gum Diseases and Scaley Bark—Formula No. 4 whenever it appears—usually in March, April and May. For Brown Rot spray the lower branches of the trees, also on the ground under the trees.

Red Spider, Young Scale and Fungus growths use Lime and Sulphur Solution or dry powdered Sulphur to the damp trees. Apply as soon as they appear.

PEACH, NECTARINE, ALMONDS, ETC.

Peach Blight, Spider Mites, Shot-hole Fungus, San Jose Scale—use Lime and Sulphur Solution as soon as leaves have fallen in early winter.

Curley Leaf on Peaches, use Bordeaux Mixture just before the buds swell in the spring.

Peach Twig Borer—Use Lime and Sulphur Solution.

Black Aphis—Spray with Formula No. 3 whenever the Aphis appear. It is also well to spray the ground under the tree with the same. Tobacco dust, wood ashes or Blue Stone applied to ground over roots is beneficial.

APPLES, ETC.

For Scale, Spider and Fungi use Lime and Sulphur Solution in winter when trees are bare of leaves.

For Coddling Moth and Caterpillars, use Formula No. 5, repeating in 10 days and again in two weeks. Apply right after first bloom has fallen. For Woolly Aphis, same treatment as for Aphis on Peach Trees.

PEAR TREES

Scale and Spider Mite—Spray during winter months with Lime and Sulphur Solution.

Pear Blight—Cut out every appearance of disease on twigs, branches or trunk well down to healthy wood, always dipping the pruning instrument after each cut into a solution of 1 part Formaline to 240 parts water.

SMALL FRUIT

For Mildew on Grapes, dust well with powdered Sulphur when the vine is damp. Use when shoots are a foot long and when fruit is ripening.

White Scale on Berry Bushes—Use Formula No. 2 after leaves have fallen. Repeat if necessary.

Orange Fungus and Anthracnose—Use Bordeaux Mixture cutting out diseased parts. Spray when necessary.

ROSES

Aphis or Plant Lice—Use Black Leaf 40, one ounce to six gallons of water, dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Whale Oil Soap. Spray as often as they appear.

Rose Scale and Fungus—Use Formula No. 2.

Mildew—Use fine dry Sulphur on damp leaves or spray with Bordeaux Mixture.

VEGETABLES

Red Spider on Beans—This causes the leaves to become rusty in appearance. Fine dry Sulphur or Lime and Sulphur Solution. Use whenever the insects appear.

For Aphis spray with Formula No. 3.

For Cabbage Worms on Cabbage, Cauliflower or Kohl Rabi, spray with Formula No. 5 until beginning to head, then use Hellebore. Use when the White Moth or worms appear.

For Cut Worms—Spray the plants and earth around them with Carco Vegetable Spray, or use Formula No. 6. You can also trap them by placing boards each side or row under which the worms crawl during the night. By turning the boards over in the morning, they may be killed. Many hunt the worms at night with a lantern.

For Aphis on Melons, Squash, etc., use Formula No. 3, spraying the under side of the leaves. Spray as often as they appear. Tobacco stems buried in the hills are said to be a preventative.

For Squash Bugs and Cucumber Beetles. Hand pick the first bugs that appear before the young are hatched. Use wood ashes and lime on soil around the plants. Spray the ground with Carco Vegetable Spray.

For Aphis on Peas, use Formula No. 3. Spray as often as the Aphis appear.

For Mildew on Peas spray with Lime and Sulphur Solution or dust with fine dry Sulphur when vines are moist. Apply at very first appearance of Mildew. Repeat if necessary.

For Potato Scab and other Fungi—Soak for one hour in solution of one pint 40% Formaline to 30 gallons of water. This is enough for three sacks of potatoes. Use before planting.

For Tuber Moth—Keep the Potatoes well hilled up while growing, and when dug cover at once to keep Moth away from tubers.

For Tomato Worms. Pick off by hand or when the fruit is small one can use Formula No. 5, but do not use after the Tomatoes commence to ripen.

For Slugs, Snails use Formula No. 6, same as for Cut Worms.

Air slacked lime sprinkled around and on the plants will keep them away as well as killing many. Always use when the ground is dry as it is the fine, dry powder that does the work. Slug Shot Powder is also good. Carco Vegetable Spray put on the ground will keep them away.

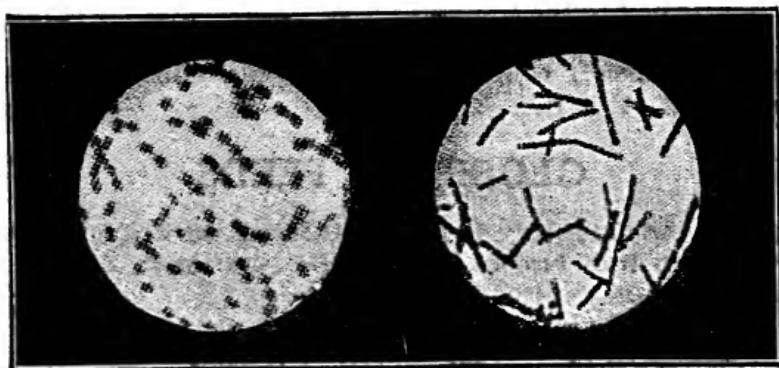
POULTRY FOODS

We carry in stock a full line of feeds, such as Scratch Food, Egg Mashes, Bran, Wheat and other grains. We try to keep nothing but the best. Prices quoted on request.

GLOBE A-1 BUTTERMILK FEEDS

The distinctive feature of Globe A-1 Feeds, is the Dry Buttermilk Content. No other feed sold on the Pacific Coast contains genuine Dried Buttermilk with live lactic acid bacilli; hence no feed offered in competition with the Globe A-1 Buttermilk Feeds is or can be like them.

Even without the addition of Dry Buttermilk, Globe A-1 Feeds would be good feed, but the addition of Dry Buttermilk places them in a class by themselves.



Lactic Acid Bacilli

The above is a photo-micrograph of lactic acid producing bacilli as found in buttermilk. Scientists have called these bacilli "the germs of health and long life in man." Practical animal feeders are now finding that they are also the "germs of greater profit."

GLOBE A-1 CHICK MASH WITH DRY BUTTERMILK

Globe A-1 Chick Mash (with Dry Buttermilk) is made by a formula gradually developed from much experience, not alone in the making of feed but in the **actual raising of chicks**. The effort has been rather to build up to a standard of quality than down to a standard of price. Mill by-products and waste have their uses, but it is not in little chick feed. The base of Globe A-1 Chick Mash is milled from a properly balanced variety of whole grain and therefore contains the nutritious and digestible hearts of the grains. Several of the ingredients of Globe A-1 Chick Mash are expensive, but our experience teaches us that in the honest making of a result-producing chick mash they are essential, and so we use them. It would be easy to meet the competition of the so-called chick mashes so generously offered **but the little chick would know the difference.**

GLOBE A-1 LAYING MASH WITH DRY BUTTERMILK

A pure, finely ground high protein mash made from fifteen standard ingredients, all carefully selected, wholesome and palatable; added to this scientific combination is pure dry buttermilk. (U. S. Department of Agriculture indorses buttermilk in poultry feeding. See Bulletin 162, Berkeley, California.)

Hens will eat A-1 in preference to any other mash. Instinct tells them its value.

Globe A-1 Laying Mash is so balanced that it feeds every part of the fowl with every element needed. The lactic acid bacilli in the buttermilk increases the food value of these feeds and disinfects the intestines, doing away with nearly all forms of poultry ailments. A healthy, properly fed hen is a profitable hen.

You can count up the gains in the egg basket and see for yourself the results of feeding Globe A-1 Laying Mash. Try it.

GLOBE A-1 FEEDS

are the only poultry feeds containing pure dry buttermilk, with **live Lactic Acid Bacilli**,—a tonic, digestant, intestinal antiseptic.

Buttermilk for Health

KIND	TIME OF PLANTING (*3)	READY FOR USE AFTER PLANTING (*4)	DEPTH OF PLANTING (*2)	SEED FOR 1 ACRE	SEEDS FOR 100 FEET OF ROW	DISTANCE APART FOR HAND CULTIVATION	
						ROWS APART (*)	APART IN ROW (*)
*Artichoke	Apr. to July	8 mos.	1 in.	1 lb.	1 oz.	4 ft.	3 ft.
*Asparagus Seed	Feb. to May	2 years	1 in.	3 lbs.	1 oz.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 5 in.
*Asparagus Plants	Dec. to Mar.	1 year	6 to 10 in.	14,000	60 to 80	2 to 3 ft.	1.5 to 20 in.
*Beans, Bush	Mar. to Sept.	2 to 3 mos.	1 to 2 in.	25 to 50 lbs.	1 lb.	1½ to 2 ft.	4 in.
*Beans, Pole	Mar. to July	2 to 3 mos.	1 to 1½ in.	25 to 40 lbs.	½ lb.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.
*Beets, Table	All the year	3 to 4 mos.	½ to 1 in.	10 to 15 lbs.	2 oz.	1 to 1½ ft.	3 to 4 in.
*Brussels Sprouts	All the year	4 to 5 mos.	½ in.	½ lb.	¼ oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	1½ to 2 ft.
*Cabbage	All the year	5 to 6 mos.	½ in.	½ lb.	¼ oz.	1 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 ft.
*Carrot	All the year	3 to 4 mos.	½ in.	4 lbs.	¼ oz.	3 to 4 in.	3 to 4 in.
*Cauliflower	July to Jan.	4 to 5 mos.	½ in.	½ lb.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	1½ to 2 ft.
Celery	Jan. to May	4 to 5 mos.	¾ in.	½ lb.	¼ oz.	2½ to 3 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.
Corn, Sweet	Mar. to Aug.	2 to 3 mos.	1 in.	10 lbs.	½ lb.	1½ to 3 ft.	6 in.
Cucumbers	Mar. to Sept.	2 to 3 mos.	1 in.	3 lbs.	½ lb.	3 to 4 ft.	12 in.
Egg Plant	Dec. to July	3 to 4 mos.	½ to 1 in.	½ lb.	4 ft.	3 to 2½ ft.	4 ft.
*Kale, or Borecole	All the year	3 to 4 mos.	½ in.	½ lb.	1 oz.	1 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 ft.
*Kohl-Rabi	All the year	3 to 4 mos.	½ in.	3 lbs.	¼ oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	4 in.
Lettuce	All the year	3 to 4 mos.	½ in.	3 lbs.	½ oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	6 to 8 in.
Melon, Musk	Mar. to July	3 to 4 mos.	1 in.	1 lb.	½ oz.	4 to 6 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Melon, Water	Mar. to June	3 to 4 mos.	1 in.	1 lb.	½ oz.	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Okra	Apr. to July	4 mos.	1 in.	6 lbs.	1 oz.	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.
Onion Seed	Aug. to Apr.	½ to 6 mos.	½ to 1 in.	3 lbs.	2 oz.	1 ft.	1 ft.
Onion Sets	All the year	4 to 5 mos.	1 in.	250 lbs.	½ oz.	1 to 1½ ft.	2½ to 3 in.
Parsley	All the year	5 to 6 mos.	½ in.	2 lbs.	¼ oz.	1 to 1½ ft.	2 to 2½ in.
Parsnip	All the year	4 to 5 mos.	½ to 1 in.	4 lbs.	½ oz.	1 to 1½ ft.	3 to 4 in.
Peas	All the year	4 to 5 mos.	2 to 3 in.	60 lbs.	½ oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.
Pepper	Dec. to July	3 to 4 mos.	½ in.	½ lb.	½ oz.	2½ to 3 ft.	2 in.
Potatoes, Irish	Jan. to Sept.	2 to 3 mos.	4 to 6 in.	600 lbs.	½ oz.	½ to 2 ft.	15 to 18 in.
Potatoes, Sweet	Mar. to July	3 to 4 mos.	3 in.	12,000	5 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	12 to 15 in.
Pumpkin	Mar. to Aug.	3 to 4 mos.	1 to 1½ in.	1 lb.	3 lbs.	3 to 5 ft.	14 in.
Radish	All the year	1 to 2 mos.	½ in.	12 lbs.	½ oz.	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Rhubarb Plants	Dec. to May	2 to 3 mos.	2 to 3 in.	5,000	1 oz.	1 to 1½ ft.	1½ to 2 ft.
Salsify	All the year	3 to 4 mos.	2 in.	6 lbs.	3 to 5 plants	3 ft.	3 ft.
Spinach	Feb. to Sept.	3 to 4 mos.	1 in.	30 lbs.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	2 to 4 in.
Squash, Summer	Mar. to Aug.	2 to 3 mos.	1½ in.	2 lbs.	¼ oz.	1½ to 2 ft.	2 to 4 in.
Squash, Winter	Dec. to July	3 to 4 mos.	1½ in.	1 lb.	¼ oz.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Tomato	All the year	3 to 4 mos.	½ in.	½ lb.	7 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
Turnip		3 to 4 mos.	½ in.	3 lbs.	½ oz.	4 to 5 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.
		½ to 1 in.			½ oz.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.

¶ We handle a full line
of Poultry Foods.
Bag lots or less.

¶ Poultry Remedies and
Tonics.

¶ Feeder and Fountains

¶ Sprayers and Sprays.

¶ Insecticides.

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is our Hobby*

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